REMARKS

Claims 1-18 and 20-25 are pending. The Examiner's reconsideration of the rejections is respectfully requested.

Applicants appreciate the Examiner's indication that claims 5-9 and 15-17 are allowed and that claims 3, 13, 19, 20, 22, 24, and 25 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Claims 10, 11, and 21 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a), as being anticipated by Morimoto et al (U.S. Patent No. 5,880,702). The Examiner stated essentially that Morimoto teaches all the limitations of claims 10, 11, and 21.

Claim 10 claims, *inter alia*, "wherein the header includes information for identifying whether the packet indicates a re-transfer for transferring the image data again." Claim 21 recites, *inter alia*, "variable-length packet data for transferring image data obtained by dividing an image space."

Morimoto teaches a method for displaying an image in accordance with a state of a display (see Abstract). Morimoto does not teach a header that includes information for identifying whether the packet indicates a re-transfer for transferring the image data, essentially as claimed in claim 10. Morimoto teaches a frame memory controller outputs data in units of lines (see col. 16, lines 45-49). The units of lines taught by Morimoto are in "the data format which the frame memory controller 207 transfers to the FLCD 109 is [*sic*] as follows: write line address+RGBI+RGBI+ . . . +RGBI" (see col. 16, lines 3-5). Morimoto teaches a data format having a write line address and data. Neither the write address nor data indicates whether the packet indicates a re-transfer for transferring the image data. The write address indicates a

physical address of a display, and the data indicates what is displayed. Morimoto does not teach a header that includes information for identifying whether the packet indicates a re-transfer for transferring the image data, essentially as claimed in claim 10. Therefore, Morimoto fails to teach all the limitations of claim 10.

Referring to claim 21, Morimoto does not teach variable-length packet data for transferring image data. Morimoto teaches that communication through the serial communication line is done under the conditions of 9600 bps, a data bit length of 8 bits, and even parity (see col. 22, lines 10-12). The data bit length, e.g., 8 bits, of Morimoto is not variable. Morimoto does not teach variable-length packet data as claimed in claim 21. Therefore, Morimoto fails to teach all the limitations of claim 21.

Claim 11 depends from claim 10. The dependent claim is believed to be allowable for at least the reasons given for claim 10. The Examiner's reconsideration of the rejection is respectfully requested.

Claims 1, 2, 4, 12, 14, and 18 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Morimoto in view of Shinoda (U.S. Patent No. 5,680,322). The Examiner stated essentially that the combined teachings of Morimoto and Shinoda teach or suggest all the limitations of claims 1, 2, 4, 12, 14, and 18.

Claims 1 and 12 claim, *inter alia*, a "packet unit comprises a header indicating that the packet corresponds to the window." Claim 18 claims, *inter alia*, "the transfer error notifying means comprises an identification information storing section for storing identification information of the image data which caused the transfer error and notifies the identification information stored in the identification information storing section to the host system."

Morimoto teaches a method for displaying an image in accordance with a state of a display (see Abstract). Morimoto does not teach or suggest a packet unit comprising a header indicating that the packet unit corresponds to a window, essentially as claimed in claims 1 and 12. Morimoto teaches a frame memory controller outputs data in units of lines (see col. 16, lines 45-49). The units of lines taught by Morimoto have a data format comprising a write line address and data (see col. 16, lines 3-5). The write line address is an address of a display line to be updated (see col. 16, lines 34-36). The line of the display to be updated is not a window as claimed in claims 1 and 12, wherein a window that is a display area in an image space. A write line address indicates a physical address of a display. A write line address does not indicate a window in an image space. Thus, the write line address does not indicate that a packet corresponds to a window, as claimed in claims 1 and 12. Therefore, Morimoto fails to teach or suggest all the limitations of claims 1 and 12.

Shinoda teaches the transmission of dynamic image data that performs retransmissions when an error occurs in the transmitted data (see Abstract). Shinoda does not teach or suggest that the packet unit comprises a header indicating that the packet unit corresponds to the window, as claimed in claims 1 and 12. Shinoda teaches MPEG image data (see col. 3, lines 17-22). MPEG implements frames, wherein a header information of each frame indicates the type of picture of each frame (see col. 8, lines 26-29). An indication of a picture type does not indicate that the packet unit corresponds to the window, essentially as claimed in claims 1 and 12. Therefore, Shinoda fails to cure the deficiencies of Morimoto. The combined teachings of Morimoto and Shinoda fail to teach or suggest all the limitations of claims 1 and 12.

Referring to claim 18, claim 18 has been amended to include the allowable subject matter of claim 19. Accordingly claim 18 is believed to be allowable.

Claims 2 and 4 depend from claim 1. Claim 14 depends from claim 12. The dependent claims are believed to be allowable for at least the reasons given from claims 1 and 12, respectively. The Examiner's reconsideration of the rejection is respectfully requested.

Claim 23 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Morimoto in view of Maeda et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,014,765). The Examiner stated essentially that the combined teachings of Morimoto and Maeda teach or suggest all the limitations of claim 23.

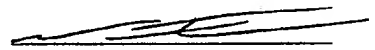
Claim 23 claims, *inter alia*, "a header portion including information indicating which window the packet belongs to; a body portion including image data belonging to the sub area for the display and information relating to an address of the sub area; and a footer portion including information for confirming a transfer error."

Morimoto teaches a method for displaying an image in accordance with a state of a display (see Abstract). Morimoto does not teach or suggest a packet structure comprising a header portion including information indicating which window the packet belongs to, as claimed in claim 23. Morimoto teaches a frame memory controller that outputs data in units of lines (see col. 16, lines 45-49). The units of lines taught by Morimoto are in "the data format which the frame memory controller 207 transfers to the FLCD 109 is as follows: write line address+RGBI+RGBI+ . . . +RGBI" (see col. 16, lines 3-5). The data format of Morimoto indicates a write line address of a display to be updated (see col. 16, lines 34-36). The write line address of the display is not a window, wherein a window is a region making sense collectively in an image space, essentially as claimed in claim 23. A write line address indicates a physical address of a line of a display. A write lines address does not relate to an image, much less indicate a window in an image space. Therefore, Morimoto fails to teach or suggest all the limitations of claim 23.

Maeda teaches a data transmission apparatus having a computation device for computing a transmission error detection code from the structure data stored (see Abstract). Maeda does not teach or suggest a header portion including information indicating which window the packet belongs to, as claimed in claim 23. Maeda teaches different headers such as a frame header in a JPEG image (see col. 35, lines 11-22) and a header indicating a program (see col. 35, lines 54-58). However, none of the headers taught by Maeda teach or suggest a header portion including information indicating which window a packet belongs to, essentially as claimed in claim 23. For example, a JPEG header indicates that an image conforms to the JPEG standard, but does not indicate a window. The window is a region in an image space, essentially as claimed in claim 23. Maeda does not teach or suggest a header indicating a window in an image space. Therefore, Maeda fails to cure the deficiencies of Morimoto. The Examiner's reconsideration of the rejection is respectfully requested.

For the forgoing reasons, the application, including claims 1-18 and 20-25 is believed to be in condition for allowance. Early and favorable reconsideration of the case is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

By: 

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